

**In the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0001], with the following amended paragraph:

[0001] This is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/315,427, filed December 9, 2002, by Mark E. Tuttle and John R. Tuttle, entitled "Radio Frequency Data Communications Device with Adjustable Receiver Sensitivity and Method", now U.S. Patent No. 6,781,508, which in turn is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/961,204, filed September 21, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,509,837, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/708,164, filed August 29, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 6,466,131, granted October 15, 2002, which in turn claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/023,321, filed July 30, 1996, titled "A Radio Frequency Data Communications Device with Adjustable Receiver Sensitivity and Method", and naming Mark E. Tuttle and John R. Tuttle as inventors.

At Page 4, please insert the following two new paragraphs:

[0016.1] Fig. 11 is a flowchart illustrating how receiver sensitivity can be changed in accordance with some aspects of the invention.

[0016.2] Fig. 12 is a flowchart illustrating how transmitter sensitivity can be changed in accordance with some aspects of the invention.

At Page 10, please amend paragraph [0031] as follows:

[0031] Preferably, the receiver sensitivity of the device is adjusted by reconfiguring the electrical characteristics (circuitry) of the circuit forming the transponder device. One way to adjust the receiver sensitivity is to adjust the sensitivity, or impedance of the antenna. Another way is to adjust or switch in different circuit elements in the transponder device, thereby realizing different circuit configurations, as shown in Fig. 11. Additionally, the transmitting sensitivity for the transponder device can be adjusted in essentially the same manner, as shown in Fig. 12. Techniques of this invention for adjusting the transmitting and receiving sensitivities for an antenna will be discussed below with reference to implementations depicted generally in Figs. 4-7. Techniques of this invention for adjusting the transmitting and receiving sensitivities for circuit elements of the transponder device will also be discussed below with reference to implementations depicted generally in Figs. 4 and 5.

At Page 14, please amend paragraph [0041] as follows:

[0041] For the case where the receiver sensitivity of the device is adjusted by reconfiguring the transponder circuits, the receiver sensitivity can be modified by electrically modifying the receiver circuit on the integrated circuit itself. For example, a plurality of parallel circuits, each having a different impedance or amplification factor are alternately switched into an electrically conductive configuration within the transponder circuit. ~~Essentially, different~~ Different fixed matching networks 84, 86, 88, 90 (see Fig. 5) can be alternately switched into connection within the circuit, as shown in Fig. 11.